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SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR S.A. BANTU

A NEW ERA placing the Bantu peoples firmly on the road to self-government in their own territories has begun in South Africa. Significant statements, outlining the progress already made and future action to be taken, were made in Parliament last month by the Prime Minister, Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd, and the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. Daan de Wet Nel.

The Prime Minister foreshadowed the time when self-government in the Bantu areas will have developed to the extent that the Union will have neighbour states, created under her guardianship, with whom she can live in friendship and cooperation.

Replying to the Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, Dr. Verwoerd said the Government is trying to build a South Africa where Bantu and White can live next to each other in friendship. There has been tremendous development among the Bantu themselves, and in the whole world, in the rights and freedoms of peoples. The situation in South Africa has to be considered in its proper perspective and one has to look at developments in Africa.

The black peoples have indicated that they do not want partnership — not in Ghana, and also not in South Africa. What they insist upon is full civil rights, and that must inevitably lead to domination by them. That would be the end of partnership. This is what the South African Government sees clearly, and for that reason it is advocating a system of separation.

TREND IN AFRICA

The Opposition's idea of "White leadership with justice" is unacceptable to him, the Prime Minister said, because it continues a form of discrimination against the Bantu. He wants to follow the main trend in Africa and place the Bantu on the path towards self-government in their own areas.

The Bantu and the outside world must realize that a new era has begun in South Africa. The present system of Native Representatives (there are three in the House of Assembly and four in the Senate) is simply part of an old worn-out practice

—a remnant of a sort of partnership-government. The past thirty-two years have shown that it can not be developed any further. Management opportunities for the Bantu lie in their own spheres and the Native Representatives are being removed to make way for a new approach in self-government.

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Soon after he became Prime Minister in September last year, Dr. Verwoerd and his wife visited Dr. Malan at his Stellenbosch home. From left, Dr. and Mrs. Malan, Mrs. and Dr. Verwoerd. (Death of Dr. Malan: Page 3.)



Personal

MR. JUSTICE L. C. STEYN, a member of the Appeal Court, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Union in the place of Chief Justice Henry Allan Fagan, who retires on April 4. Mr. Steyn, who was a legal adviser of the Government for many years, attended several sessions of the U.N. General Assembly and in 1950 presented South Africa's case on the South-West Africa issue before the International Court at The Hague.

DR. W. J. BUSSCHAU, vice president of the South African national committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, flew to Paris recently for a meeting of the International Chamber's commission on commercial and monetary policy. The commission will present a report on international monetary relations to the seventeenth International Chamber in Washington next month. Dr. Busschau will be one of the South African delegates in Washington.

DR. J. H. MOOLMAN, Director of the South African Natural Resources Development Council, has been visiting the United States as an Eisenhower Exchange Fellow. He is accompanied by his wife. They will return to the Union in April.

PROF. A. B. VAN DER MERWE, head of the Department of Psychology at the University of Stellenbosch, has arrived in the United States for a five-month visit on a Carnegie grant. He is accompanied by his wife.

One of the world's leading cancer research experts, PROFESSOR EMERSON DAY, of Cornell University, visited South Africa recently on a month's lecture tour.

DR. MERWE SCHOLTZ of the University of Pretoria will succeed Prof. N. P. van Wyk Louw to the chair of Afrikaans literature, culture and history at the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands in April.

A Johannesburg pharmacist left the Union on January 20 to help Dr. Albert Schweitzer at his jungle hospital at Lambarene in French Equatorial Africa. MR. HENRY FRIEDMANN will carry on the work he began eighteen months ago when he reorganized the hospital's dispensaries to reduce wastage in storing drugs under tropical conditions. A week before departing, Mr. Friedmann received an urgent request from Dr. Schweitzer for further help in protecting drugs and medicines. He made the last stage of his journey in a dug-out canoe.

MR. H. G. A. (BOB) DODD, a director of African Safaris (Pty.), Ltd., of Johannesburg, recently visited New York. Mr. Dodd, a direct descendant of South Africa's great pioneer Louis Trichardt, is one of the most successful organizers of exclusive hunting and photographic safaris in Southern Africa, particularly in Portuguese East Africa.

"HIGHWAY TO HARMONY"

"TO UNDERSTAND the complex situation facing South Africa today, it is essential to know the facts. It is necessary to know and understand the motives and ideals inspiring South Africans in their efforts to work for a goal they share with humanity in general: peaceful progress and a better life for the many peoples living within the boundaries of their promising, young country."

This is the introductory paragraph, as well as the underlying theme, of "Highway to Harmony," an illustrated new publication of the Information Service of South Africa in New York. This report on relationships in South Africa is based upon an address delivered by Mr. Wentzel C. du Plessis, South African Ambassador to the United States, to the Law School Forum of Harvard University on December 5, 1958.

"Highway to Harmony" is obtainable free, simply by writing to the Information Service of South Africa, 655 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

Other recent publications which are available from this Office are the following:

South Africa—Special Report on Economic Trends and Policies, based upon a speech by Ambassador Du Plessis at the signing of loan agreements in New York recently.

Union of South Africa, a "Report on Business and Trade," published by the First National City Bank of New York, which opened its first S. A. branch in December.

Spotlight on the U.S.A., a special edition of the South African educational magazine *Lantern*. (Lead article: "Parallels and Contacts between North America and South Africa.")

Contemporary Architecture in South Africa, by W. D. Howie. (A reprint of an illustrated article in the June, 1958, issue of *Lantern*.)

To strengthen the cultural ties between South Africa and the United States, Lantern magazine recently issued a special edition devoted to the U.S. Glancing at a copy of the magazine are, from left, Dr. C. Kenneth Snyder, Public Affairs Officer of the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria, Mr. Vivian C. Wood, editor of Lantern, Mr. William Maddox, Counsellor to the U.S. Embassy, and Dr. S. H. Pellissier, chairman of Lantern.



DR. D. F. MALAN: HIS CAREER

DANIEL FRANCOIS MALAN was born in Riebeeck West in the Cape Province on May 22, 1874. He was the eldest son of a wine farmer who settled on the family farm Allesverloren in 1860. The picturesque little town of Riebeeck West is also the birth-place of Dr. Malan's immediate predecessor in office, the late General Jan Christiaan Smuts.

(Only three miles separated the homes of these two great men, and only two days in the month of May separated their birthdays. Both attended the same school and both went to the University of Stellenbosch. At one stage, Jan Smuts was the Sunday-school teacher of young Danie Malan. Although the two men's political ideals clashed, they remained warm friends to the last.)

In 1901, Daniel Malan entered the University of Utrecht (Holland) and took a Doctorate in Divinity, with a thesis on the philosophy of Berkeley.

After serving in three congregations, he accepted an invitation in 1915 to become the first editor-in-chief of Die Burger, newly established Cape Town Afrikaans newspaper. This was also the beginning of his political career. He became Leader of the National Party in the Cape Province, entered Parliament in 1918 and was appointed Minister of the Interior, Health and Education when General Hertzog became the Union's third Prime Minister in 1924.

INTRODUCED AFRIKAANS

As Cabinet Minister, Dr. Malan was responsible for some of the most significant legislation introduced in the South African Parliament: among others, the recognition of Afrikaans, next to English, as an official language; and the Act which provided the Union with its own national flag.

In 1933, he refused to join the Coalition Government formed by Generals Hertzog and Smuts; and for the next fifteen years he sat in Parliament as Leader of the Opposition, until the National Party came into power in the first post-war election in 1948. This pinnacle of his political career Dr. Malan attained at the age of seventy-five. During the next six years of his Premiership, the National Party gained in strength and scored a large majority in the election of 1953.

Congratulating him on his eightieth birthday in 1954, the Opposition newspaper The Star said: "Success had changed him little, although it has inevitably increased his stature so that he now bestrides his own political world like a colossus."

Dr. Malan's dramatic announcement on October 11, 1954, that he was resigning, retiring from the office of Prime Minister, came as a complete surprise. Since that time, he has withdrawn completely from public life and has been spending the last few years writing his memoirs at his Stellenbosch home.

Dr. Malan was married twice. He has two sons by his first wife: Danie and Hannes. Some years after the death of his first wife, he married Miss Maria Louw of Calvinia. After the war, they adopted a German orphan girl, Marietjie.



The late Dr. Malan photographed with three United States Congressmen, Mr. Chet Holifield (California), Mr. W. Sterling Cole (New York) and Mr. Melvin Price (Illinois), members of a Congressional mission which visited the Union in 1953 to get first-hand impressions of the South African uranium industry.

Former Premier Dies at 84

DR. D. F. MALAN, who was Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa from 1948 through 1954, died peacefully in his sleep at his home, Morewag, in Stellenbosch on February 7. He was eighty-four years old.

Dr. Malan became ill towards the end of last year, but improved rapidly and by the end of November was at work again on the last chapters of his book on South African politics. The book is due to be published soon—in Afrikaans and in an English translation—and deals with his forty years in South African politics.

A State funeral was given Dr. Malan by the Government on February 11. He was buried at Stellenbosch.

TRIBUTES

Soon after Dr. Malan's death, the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, motored out to Stellenbosch to convey the condolences of himself and the Government to Mrs. Malan. The Prime Minister said: "Although it was realized for some time that the death of Dr. Malan could be expected, nevertheless it has come as a great shock to his colleagues and his many friends all over South Africa that it happened so suddenly."

Sir De Villiers Graaff, Leader of the Opposition, said: "With the passing of Dr. Malan, South Africa loses a public figure who devoted his whole life to the service of his people, first as clergyman, then as a newspaperman and later as a political leader. He was a personality that fitted naturally into the Parliamentary institution in which he scored his greatest triumphs — and indeed, he was one of South Africa's great parliamentarians."

Tribute to Union's Jewry

NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS attended the dinner held at a Johannesburg hotel on January 15 to celebrate the silver jubilee of the Federation of Synagogues of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

Guest of honour was the Minister for the Interior, Mr. J. F. Naude, who flew from Cape Town for the occasion. Mr. Naude replied to the toast to "South Africa," paying tribute to the part South African Jews have played in the development of the country. He mentioned in particular the firm of Lewis and Marks, pioneers of the Transvaal, to which Vereeniging owed thanks for its steel and other industries. The development of the citrus industry and the establishment of the diamond-cutting industry were to the credit of another Jew, I. W. Schlesinger.

Mr. Justice S. M. Kuper proposed the toast to "The State of Israel," which the Consul-General for Israel, Mr. G. Doron, acknowledged in Afrikaans.

POLIO PILL PLANNED

SOUTH AFRICAN POLIO EXPERTS are working in close collaboration with their colleagues in the United States to try to perfect a vaccine against polio that can be taken in pill form. Mr. G. W. Cook, chairman of the Polio Research Foundation, said: "The vaccine could be taken as a capsule or in liquid form. It might even be mixed with jam to make it easier to give to children. We in South Africa have been developing it for some years. There are still certain technical problems to be overcome, but I think the vaccine might be available within two years."

(Figures published by the Union Department of Health indicate that the menace of poliomyelitis has been subdued. Recurring in epidemic proportions during the last two summers, polio claimed 1,638 victims in 1956 and 1,178 during 1957. According to these figures, only 188 people of all races suffered polio attacks between January and October 1958.)

War Against "Back-Yard" Rocketeers

"BACK-YARD" ROCKETEERS in Johannesburg are in for a rough time. The Government Division of Explosives has declared war on them "in the interest of public safety." Meanwhile the South African Inter-Planetary Society has made an urgent appeal to the authorities to investigate fully all applications for the firing of rockets. Mr. Ken Howell, chairman, said that all officials of the Division of Explosives should see for themselves the foolhardy methods employed by certain people in the so-called interest of science.

Hardware dealers report a greatly stepped up interest in aluminum tubes and sheets used by amateurs for their rocket experiments.



Dr. Grusd and a guest on his TV program "Potpourri."

A BUSY SOUTH AFRICAN

DENTISTRY AND THE ARTS are two distinct careers and it is seldom that one hears of a person who can successfully combine both. Dr. Harold Grusd, a busy South African who is studying for his Doctorate of Dental Medicine at the University of Alabama, is therefore something of an exception, for along with his studies, he has been able to launch out into a career as a television personality.

Doctor Grusd studied at Witwatersrand University. He then went to Scotland where he received his Diploma of Dental Orthopedics from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow. After studying Oral Surgery at the University of Manchester, he came to this country to do work in orthodontics at the University of Illinois. Over the next three years, he was on the faculty of the University of California and received an assistant professorship in orthodontics at the University of Texas. He moved to the University of Alabama about a year ago.

In July of last year, he was invited to appear on a television program to give a talk on South Africa. A second appearance on the same station elicited an invitation to host a program of his own that would run about three weeks. Despite the pressure of his studies, he agreed. His show "Potpourri" has been running ever since.

As the title suggests, it is a show that covers many different subjects from photography to extra-sensory perception, from ballet to wildlife in Kruger National Park. The show has been so successful that one of the programs was recently repeated over WAPI-TV, the local NBC affiliate station.

After he receives his D.D.M., Doctor Grusd plans to return to the West Coast where he hopes to start a similar program.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

The Government regards the Bantu Territorial Authorities as legislative bodies in the first stage of development. From stage to stage, the methods of control exercised by the guardian will fall away. The Government considers the legislative bodies created in terms of the Bantu Authorities Act as the first step towards self-management for the Bantu, and towards the creation of separate communities which will develop in friendship and cooperation with each other.

Up to January 23rd, 317 tribal authorities have been established. When completed, the number of these authorities will be in the vicinity of 450. At the present tempo this figure will probably be reached by the end of this year. Once established, these basic authorities are grouped into regional and ultimately territorial authorities which are virtually Bantu parliaments.

Further details of this blue-print for accelerated development of the Bantu territories was given in Parliament by the Minister for Bantu Administration and Development who announced that the necessary legislation will be ready soon. The first step will be the appointment of commissioners-general in each of the five principal ethnic groups among the Bantu peoples. The main task of these commissioners-general who would be resident in the respective territories will be to assist the people to develop as fast as possible and to practise self-government.

TRAINING THE YOUTH

The Bantu want self-government, said Mr. Nel, and not just all kinds of small concessions. World history has proved that no nation will submit to domination by another for all time. The Bantu people will not be prepared to be led always by the Whites. "Anyone who believes that story [of White leadership] is living in a fool's paradise," said the Minister.

Stressing the importance of these developments, Mr. Nel said every population group in the country now knows where it is going. This is a logical enfoldment of South Africa's tradition of separation.

The commissioners-general will serve as a direct link between the Government and the Bantu and will help them to achieve self-government. Provision will be made for training the youth in each of these territories to serve their own people. There will also be a close link between the Bantu in their natural homelands and those still resident in White areas. Investigation by experts has shown that between 80 and 90 per cent of the Bantu in White areas retain close connections with their tribal authorities. Ambassadors are to be appointed to preserve the links between the Bantu working in White areas and their authorities in their own homelands.

Bantu Daily Spend \$2.8 Million

EVERY DAY THIS YEAR, the Bantu in South Africa will spend more than £1 million (\$2.8 million). Mr. M. D. C. de Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, recently told a group of advertising experts in Durban that Bantu expenditure amounts to £365 million a year.

According to The Sunday Times of Johannesburg, Mr. Nel was conservative. Commercial experts consulted by this paper agreed that the figure is now about £400 million.

The Bantu spend far more proportionally on clothes than do White men. A Johannesburg automobile salesman said: "More and more Bantu are buyers of automobiles. They usually go in for second-hand American jobs, and have no difficulty in putting down the deposit of two hundred pounds."

Mr. F. J. Brewis of Johannesburg, who has made a statistical study of the Bantu market, confirmed that the Bantu now earns about £400 million of the total national income of £2,000 million. Between 1938 and 1954, the average monthly earnings of the Bantu, excluding those in the rural areas and in domestic employment, rose by nearly 300 per cent. "The Bantu have become a power factor in our economy," he said.

In a foot-note, the Editor of The Sunday Times says: "The figures above show the significant extent to which our economy depends on native spending power. But perhaps more important, they also show the enormous material and economic benefits enjoyed by our Bantu as a result of what the Europeans in South Africa have been able to do for them."

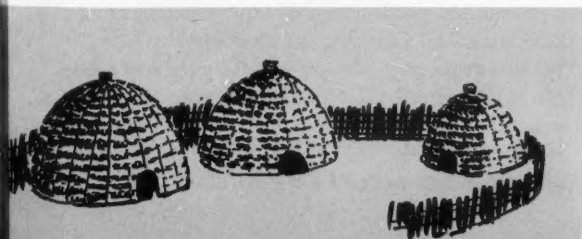
PROGRESS IN HOUSING

THE END OF URBAN HOVELS AND SQUATTER CAMPS in South Africa is now in sight. Mr. M. D. C. de Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, made this announcement when he opened new municipal offices in a Randfontein Bantu township recently. The Minister estimated that enough houses have been erected for the Bantu during the past eight years to make a city three times the size of Pretoria. (See Scope, February, 1959, p. 5.)

The housing problem was created by the huge Bantu influx to the industrial centers since the war years. The 1951 census showed that the Union required 167,000 dwellings for Bantu immediately. Steps taken by the Government to solve the problem included construction of new housing on a regional basis and installation of services from money raised by levies.

FIVE YEARS AHEAD

THE GOVERNMENT'S big Western areas housing scheme for the Bantu in Johannesburg has just about ended five years ahead of schedule. The Cape Argus, an Opposition daily in Cape Town, reports that altogether just short of 10,000 homes in Meadowlands have been occupied by families from the previous slum areas of Martindale, Sophiatown, Pageview and Newclare.



Free State Geduld: Richest Gold-Mine in the World?

MANY YEARS of "geduld" (Afrikaans for "patience") and expectation were rewarded recently by a sensational reef development strike in the Free State Geduld mine, near Welkom. F. S. Geduld "appears to be fulfilling its promise of being the richest gold mine in the world," wrote the Cape Times. An extraordinarily rich reef, averaging 9,772 in.-dwt., was exposed at the mine's No. 1 shaft.

Although these spectacular values are the result of sampling a rather small footage, they are by a long way the best development figures ever announced by any South African mine, commented The Star. More importantly, perhaps, they were encountered some distance away from the No. 2 shaft of F. S. Geduld, which has yielded the richer values until now and is still the subject of speculation.

Within one week, F. S. Geduld shares rose from 128s. to a record level of 156s.

A mining engineer commented: "An average of 9,000 in.-dwt. covering about seventy claims would put the value of the gold in that area at £180,000,000 (about \$504,000,000). From the value has to be subtracted working costs and the Government's share of the profit. Put the working costs at £5 million and the Government's share at £120 million. This would leave a value to shareholders of £55 million."

The No. 4 blast furnace recently put into operation at the Pretoria works of Iscor (the South African Iron and Steel Corporation) is the largest in Africa. The structure, built at a cost of \$9.8 million, produces 10,000 short tons of iron a week.



ALL-TIME RECORD PRODUCTION

ALL-TIME RECORD GOLD PRODUCTION in 1958 is the outcome of a year of steady progress and development in the gold mining industry of the Union. The total South African gold output for 1958 was 17,665,739 ounces, valued at \$616.2 million. The 1957 output was 17,031,628 ounces, valued at \$596.2 million. A significant factor in establishing the new record was the development of the newer mines at a faster rate than the falling away of the production of the older properties.

Mines in the Witwatersrand fell off about a quarter of a million ounces from their 1957 output; but, in contrast, production in both the Orange Free State and the Far Western Mines (which include properties on the West Wits Line as well as those in the Klerksdorp area) was increased by about a half million ounces. The Far West production now amounts to almost 30 per cent of the industry's total output in the Union.

GOLD FUND INCREASES 16.5% IN 3 MONTHS

AMERICAN-SOUTH AFRICAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD., in its first report to shareholders, disclosed total net assets on Dec. 31 of \$36,058,636, or \$30.5 a share, according to the New York Herald Tribune. This is an increase for the closed-end investment company of approximately 16.5 per cent since it began business on September 22, 1958.

Mr. Charles W. Engelhard, chairman of the board, announced to shareholders that, at the year-end, about 80 per cent of the fund's assets were invested in South African gold mining securities, and the balance of 14 per cent in Union treasury bills, cash, gold bullion and related liquid assets.

Since January 1, \$1,200,000 have been invested in additional securities, mainly in the gold mining industry. Unrealized profits amounted to \$4,127,131, realized profits totaled \$301,103, gross income came to \$964,317 and net income to \$621,538.

Union Exports to Africa

FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS of last year, South Africa's trade with sixteen of its northern neighbours amounted to more than \$140 million, according to the Department of Customs and Excise. During the period, Kenya bought \$5.7 million worth of South African exports. Similar figures for other territories are: Ghana, \$2.7 million; Nigeria, \$1.2 million; Uganda, \$1.2 million; United Arab Republic, \$2.8 million.

The Union's biggest customers in Africa were the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (\$91.3 million) and the Belgian Congo (\$23.6 million).

NOTE: The Union's total exports during 1957 (excluding gold) amounted to one and a quarter billion dollars.

New "Heavy Water" Industry Studied

THE ATOMIC ENERGY BOARD is fostering research that could lead to the establishment of a new industry in South Africa worth from \$2.8 million to \$5.6 million annually. The Board is studying overseas methods of manufacturing "heavy water," an essential ingredient in the production of power by nuclear means.

At the same time, in anticipation of an expanding nuclear energy program, it is building up a solid core of scientists and technicians fluent with the latest research advances overseas.

Mr. A. J. Brink, acting Secretary of the Board, said that an output of from fifty to one hundred tons of heavy water annually is feasible for South Africa. This could be sold to overseas consumers at about \$56,000 a ton.

Two senior research engineers of the Board have recently completed an eighteen-month attachment with the British Atomic Energy Authority at Harwell, where they studied heavy water production techniques.

Soil Erosion: Comparison with U. S.

OVER THE PAST DECADE, \$45.9 million has been spent on soil conservation work in the Union, according to Dr. J. C. Ross, secretary of the Southern African Regional Committee for Conservation and Utilization of the Soil. Dr. Ross estimates that another \$67.2 million will have to be found in the next few years for further water conservation projects.

A map, prepared by Prof. D. C. Midgley, professor of hydraulic engineering at the University of the Witwatersrand, shows that 400 million tons of soil are washed away from the Union every year. This is equivalent to one-third the loss of soil in the United States, a country nine times larger than the Union. Water loss by evaporation is estimated to represent \$756 million worth of capital.

Six hundred soil conservation districts, covering about 2,228,570 acres, have been proclaimed in an effort to arrest the erosion of top-soil and to rehabilitate the land.

Escom Borrows Swiss Money

AFTER AN INTERVAL of several years, South Africa has resumed borrowing on the Swiss market in the form of an issue by the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom). The terms of the loan—which was underwritten by a group of Swiss banks—are fifty million Swiss francs (about \$11.8 million) carrying interest at 5 per cent with an issue price of 100 per cent. The capital is repayable in fifteen years.

The South African Government has given their guarantee to the loan. The issue is presented to the Swiss public in effect as an export loan, since Escom is a good client of the Swiss export industry. It is estimated that total Swiss investments in South Africa amount to between \$160 million and \$180 million.

WILL R. REPLACE £?

TOP-LEVEL DISCUSSIONS on the launching of a decimal coinage system for South Africa will begin in Cape Town soon. There seems to be general agreement that the new unit should be one of ten shillings as recommended by the Decimal Coinage Commission, reports the Rand Daily Mail.

The Decimal Coinage Commission, the body that will be responsible for the smooth change-over to the new system (probably by 1961), is expected to be appointed soon.

Meanwhile, Die Burger, a Cape Town Afrikaans newspaper, has been conducting a competition among its readers to find a name for the new monetary unit. The most popular suggestion was *rand*, followed in order of popularity by *protea*, *kruger*, *unie*, *riksdaalder*, *riebeeck*, *afer* and *talent*.

TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION IN FARMING

THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION in South African farming since the war, particularly in the past ten years, has raised efficiency and production levels to the stage where Union producers can hold their own against farmers anywhere in the world, outside the United States.

This claim is made by Mr. A. R. Havemann, who as head of the Division of Economics and Marketing has his finger on the pulse of agricultural development in the Union. "In productivity we have been narrowing the gap between United States farming and our own," Mr. Havemann says. "I don't say we will actually overtake the Americans because soil, climate and other important factors enter into the picture."

South African soil on the whole is not so rich and the climate creates constant problems and emergencies. Also, farming machinery is comparatively cheap in America, while in South Africa machinery is expensive.

Taking South Africa's most important crop, maize, he pointed out that production has doubled over the past fifteen years while the acreage under cultivation has not increased by more than 50 per cent.

Uranium for Free Market

SOUTH AFRICA has offered uranium concentrates on the "free market" at \$9.52 a pound for small research quantities, according to an announcement by the International Atomic Agency in Vienna. The price covers supplies of a calcinated concentrate of 86 per cent for up to about twenty-five tons which would be suitable for research. In the Union, it is understood that the South African Atomic Energy Board would be prepared to discuss a lower price for larger contracts.

Profile:

Philip K. Crowe

MR. PHILIP K. CROWE was nominated last month to be the new American Ambassador to South Africa, succeeding Mr. Henry A. Byroade.

Mr. Crowe is a former Ambassador to Ceylon, having served there from 1953 until 1956.

He was born in New York City on January 7, 1908, the son of the late E. R. Crowe, well-known publisher. He attended the St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and the University of Virginia. From 1941 to 1945, he served in the U.S. Air Force, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and was later Chief of Intelligence for the



Office of Strategic Services in the China-Burma-India theater.

Mr. Crowe served as assistant financial editor of the New York Evening Post and worked on the staff of Life magazine. In 1948, he was given leave from Fortune magazine to accept an appointment as Special Representative of the Economic Cooperation Mission to China. He resigned from Fortune in 1949. In 1953, he was appointed Ambassador to Ceylon and served in that post for three years.

For the last fourteen months, Mr. Crowe has been a Special Assistant to Secretary of State Dulles, with the responsibility for briefing editors, publishers and columnists in the U.S. and abroad on State Department policies.

The tall, white-haired diplomat has a wife and three daughters. He is an enthusiastic hunter and boasts a Ceylonese leopard skin on his office floor. But he is more interested in preserving wild animals than in shooting them. "I am looking forward to seeing the fabulous country of South Africa," he told a newspaper correspondent.

Mr. Crowe is the author of two books—"Sport is Where You Find It" and "Diversions of a Diplomat in Ceylon."

MR. BYROADE LEAVES FOR AFGHANISTAN

MR. HENRY A. BYROADE, United States Ambassador to South Africa since July 1956, has been appointed Ambassador to Afghanistan. Mr. Byroade was born in Allen County, Indiana, on July 24, 1913. He received the B.S. degree from the U.S. Military Academy in 1937 and the M.S. degree in Engineering from Cornell University in 1941. His war career was a distinguished one in which he reached the rank of Brigadier General. Mr. Byroade was Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs when he was assigned to Egypt as Ambassador in January, 1955. In July, 1956, he became Ambassador to the Union of South Africa. He is married to the former Miss Mary K. Richard and they have three sons.



In Pretoria the visiting American diplomats were treated to a "bobotie" supper with Cape wines. In this group are, from left, Mr. Ray Crane, Mr. Rocco Knobel (Director of the South African Parks Board), Mr. Lewis Hoffacker, Mrs. David Post (wife of one of the diplomats), Mr. Albert Rabida, and Mrs. W. P. Maddocks (wife of the Counsellor of the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria).



Above: A folk-dancing display was given especially for the diplomatic visitors by eight student couples from the University of Pretoria.

Below: A discussion with professors from the University of Pretoria. From left to right: Prof. H. J. Venter, Mr. Fred Hadsel (leader of the group of diplomats), Prof. C. H. Rautenbach and Mr. William H. Taft III, son of the late Sen. Robert Taft.



AMERICANS VISIT SOUTH AFRICA

APPROXIMATELY 5,500 Americans from all walks of life—financiers and teachers, diplomats and teen-age students, clergymen and technicians, small-town people and big-city dwellers—visited the Union last year. They came on big-deal business, on vacation tours, and for study.

These two pages give a glimpse of some of these visitors with their hosts in settings of traditional South African hospitality.

One of the most significant group visits was that of twenty-one American diplomats who visited South Africa as part of a tour of African territories south of the Sahara. The tour was arranged to increase the officers' knowledge and understanding of Africa. In Pretoria they discussed political and economic aspects of the Union's foreign relations, and exchanged ideas

with professors of the University of Pretoria. In Johannesburg, they met industrialists and economists and were taken to see the new Bantu housing schemes. A tour of a mine concluded the formal side of their program; but in Pretoria they were received with traditional hospitality by South Africans in their homes, where they enjoyed a variety of South African foods.

Nearly half the participants in the "African Seminar" were on leave from African posts. Most of the others had African assignments and are now concerned directly or indirectly with African affairs in Washington. The leader of the group was Mr. Fred Hadsel, a former director of the Office of Southern African Affairs in the State Department and now First Secretary of the U.S. Embassy in London.

Miss Jean Colbert (left), director of women's activities at radio station WTIC, Hartford, Conn., was shown over the Voortrekker Monument near Pretoria during her recent visit to the Union. Her guide was Mrs. E. C. van der Lingen, a member of the monument's Board of Management.



Above: The Africa Study Group of the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, made an extensive tour of the Union last year, accompanied by the president of the college, Dr. H. B. Young, and Mrs. Young. The girls are being welcomed by the famous South African artist Bettie Cilliers-Barnard (right) at her home in Pretoria.

Below: Dr. Ronald Bridges, religious advisor to the U.S. Information Agency and a noted authority on Christianity, recently conducted a lecture-tour of South African universities arranged by the State Department. The photograph shows Dr. Bridges in conversation with two members of the faculty of Pretoria University.



Lincoln Saga May Go to S. A.

RAYMOND MASSEY, world-famous for his portrayal of Abraham Lincoln, may recreate this role for South African



audiences. Mr. Kenneth Snyder, Press Attache of the U. S. Embassy in the Union, has revealed that both the Embassy and the U. S. Information Service have asked Washington to negotiate for Massey to appear in the South African performance of Robert Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln in Illinois."

The production, still in the planning stage, would honor the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's birth. The S. A. National Theatre Organization has expressed interest in the project, and Mr. Snyder indicated that the production "would be a co-operative cultural venture between them and us." Preliminary arrangements provide that the U.S. Embassy would sponsor Mr. Massey under the Exchange of Persons Scheme, and the National Theatre Organization would bear the costs of staging the production.

AUTHORESS OF "LITTLE KAROO" DIES IN ENGLAND

PAULINE SMITH, well-known South African authoress, died last month in a small town in England. Miss Smith, who was born in England, spent much of her childhood in the Oudtshoorn district of the Cape, where her father practiced medicine. She first gained literary attention with a collection of short stories about life on the veld, published in 1925. The collection, entitled "The Little Karoo," was a series of sketches describing the austerity and piety of the veld settlers and the magnificent scenery that was the background to their struggles, successes and failures.

Her only novel "The Beadle" was set in the same environment and has been compared to Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the d'Urbervilles." Like Hardy, she had a fondness amounting to passion for a particular place and its people.

New Foundation to Protect Historic Buildings

THE "SIMON VAN DER STEL FOUNDATION," an association for the preservation of architecturally and historically important buildings, will be launched in the old Cape Town Castle on April 8 at a meeting which will be addressed by the Governor-General, Dr. E. G. Jansen, and the Prime Minister, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd. The Foundation, named after Simon van der Stel, a famous Dutch governor of the Cape (1679-1699), is partly an outcome of public protests against the destruction of historical buildings at the Cape.

TV WAITING FOR OFFICIAL OK

TELEVISION STATIONS have been planned for Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, said Mr. Gideon Roos, Director-General of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, recently.

The operation of television in South Africa will begin in these three centers, each of which will have two stations, one for English and the other for Afrikaans. The alternative to this arrangement—co-axial cables between the main centers—would be far too costly. He added, however, that he had no idea when television would actually be introduced into the Union.

Authority to establish television is vested solely in the S.A.B.C., but the Government has to give a starting date. "Even when the Government gives the green light, it will take us two or three more years to the first station televising," he added.

RUSSIAN COURSES STARTED

THE SOVIET UNION'S scientific strides have made it necessary for the University of the Witwatersrand to launch a course in Russian. Students will be taught enough about the language to enable them to study Russian scientific journals. Wits. University will be the first South African university to introduce such a class. It will begin next term and will be directed by Mr. Isaac Kushlick, a Russian-born lecturer in the University's department of physics.

In Pretoria, plans are being made to send some of South Africa's top research scientists back to school to study Russian. Already there are two linguists translating Russian scientific papers and technical journals at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. These two linguists may be asked to train scientists in Russian. Other "Iron Curtain" languages are also being translated for the C.S.I.R., including Bulgarian, Rumanian, Polish, Ukrainian and Czech.

Smuts' Birthplace in Bad Condition

THE OLD MUD-WALLED COTTAGE at Riebeeck West, near Cape Town, where General Jan Christiaan Smuts was born 89 years ago, is slowly falling apart. With luck and many repairs, it may last another fifty years. But the cement company which now owns the farm, Ongegund, is nevertheless prepared for the collapse of the cottage. It has had plans of the cottage made so that a duplicate can be built, possibly with the original yellow-wood timbers. Meanwhile, it is preserving General Smuts's birthplace as best it can.

Nearby is an equally historic farmhouse, at Allesverloren, where the late Dr. D. F. Malan was born four years after General Smuts. The two attended the same school in Riebeeck West.

Grape-Treading at Wine Fest

NO ONE CAN GO ON MAKING WINE for three hundred years and not feel the urge to celebrate. This is exactly what the people of the small village of French Hoek (near Cape Town) did at the French Hoek Festival, held from February 13 through 15.

Although visitors to the festival were invited to celebrate joyously, there was a more serious object—to raise funds in aid of the Huguenot Monument Museum. The museum will be housed in a replica of Saasveld (the historic manor house which was demolished in Kloof Street, Cape Town, a few years ago), to be built near the Huguenot Monument at French Hoek.

The tricentenary of wine-making in South Africa was celebrated with a grape-treading competition between teams of beautiful girls, concerts, exhibitions, music and folk dancing.

Kalahari Park: "Africa in the Raw"

THE UNION is twenty years ahead of other African territories in game protection. This is the opinion of Miss J. Sydney, who is making a survey, for the Colonial Development Fund, on the distribution of big game south of the Sahara. Miss Sydney has completed field work in the Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Belgian Congo, Tanganyika and the Rhodesias. She is now visiting nature reserves in the Union.

She found the Kruger National Park not as "over-civilised" as she had expected it might be on account of the visiting tourists. But she is thus far most delighted with the Kalahari Gemsbuck Park, which she explored to obtain information on the habitat and food requirements of the larger game. She characterized it as "Africa in the raw."

"FLOTEL" PLANNED FOR EAST LONDON

HOTELS, MOTELS. And now a "flotel"—a hotel on water—is planned on the Buffalo River at East London by a syndicate of the port's businessmen to give their city an unusual attraction. The "flotel" will accommodate more than five hundred guests. Mr. Robbie de Lange, chairman of the East London Publicity Association, told journalists that the syndicate plans to convert a ship into a hotel and anchor it in the river above the Buffalo Bridge, the extreme inland boundary of the harbour. All the nautical effects of the ship will be retained and the manager will be called the Captain.

MOST REASONABLE HOTELS

ACCORDING to a recent survey made by the London Financial Times, Cape Town in the Union of South Africa and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, have the most reasonable rates in the world for good hotel accommodations. —Satour Travel News



Gert Potgieter, ranked second in the world for the 440-yard hurdles, may visit the United States next year. He has been invited to participate in the international athletic events scheduled for Pittsburgh's bicentenary in 1959. The photograph of the Duke of Edinburgh talking to Potgieter was taken last year at the Commonwealth and Empire Games at Cardiff, Wales. Potgieter, a detective from Pretoria, earned a gold medal when he broke the world record for the quarter-mile hurdles. He was chosen South African "Sportsman of the Year" for 1958 by the Rand Sportwriters' Society.

HIGH WORLD RANKING FOR UNION ATHLETES

FOUR SOUTH AFRICAN ATHLETES have been ranked among the world's first ten in their respective fields for 1958. The ratings, compiled by "American Track and Field News," are considered the most authoritative of all athletic surveys.

Gert Potgieter, world record holder for the 440-yard hurdles, is ranked second only to America's Glen Davis. Malcolm Spence, Empire Games 440-yard flat record holder, is rated third in that event. Jacobus Swart is given eighth place in the hurdles sprint and Fanie du Plessis, Empire Games discus record holder, is rated ninth. Of the eighty nations affiliated with the International Amateur Athletic Federation, only eight nations have more ranking athletes than South Africa in the world gradings.

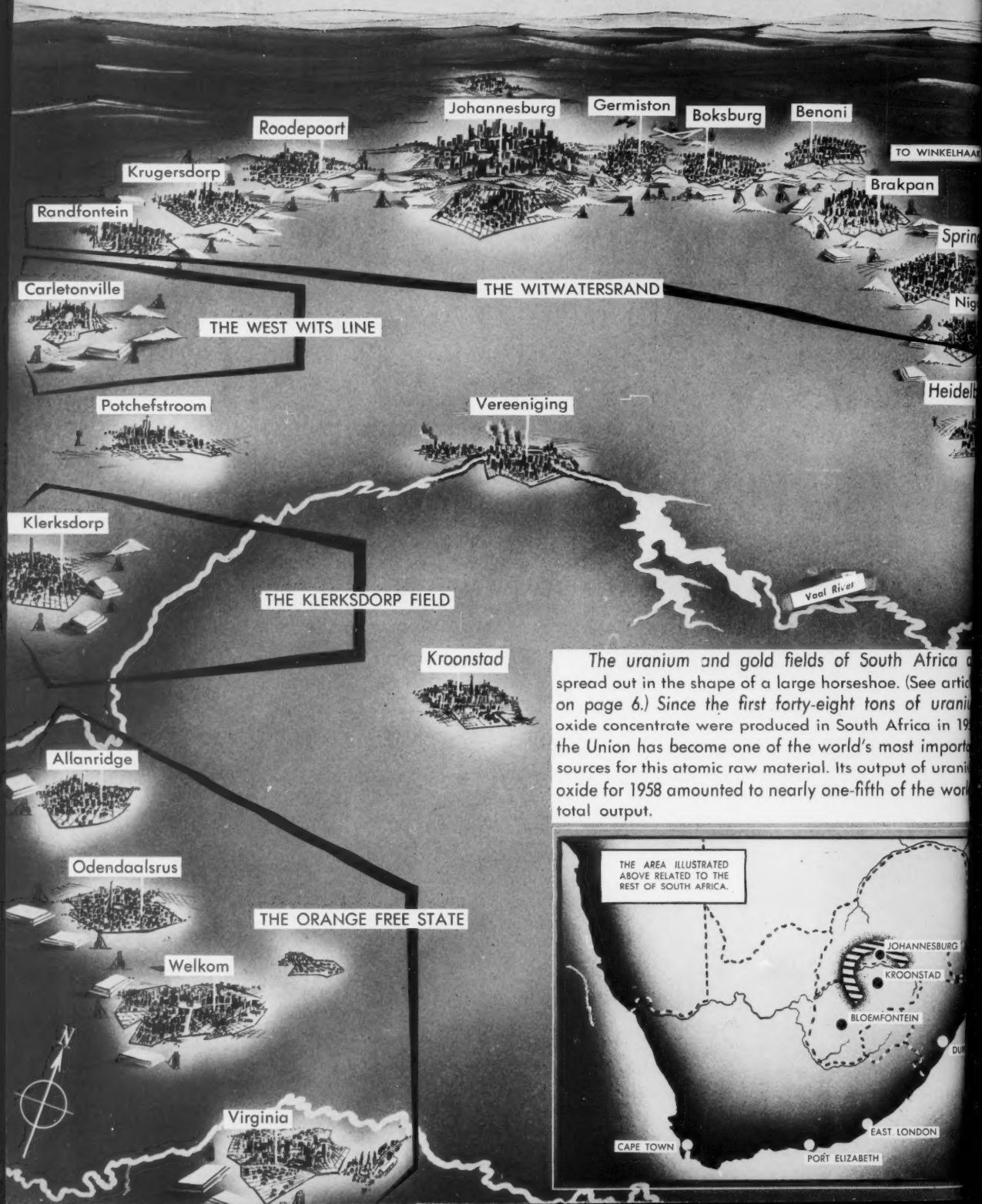
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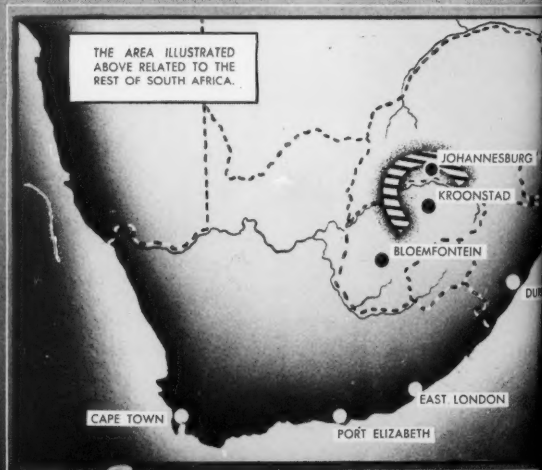
Die Burger (1); Len Gallagher (8); Len Gallagher, Jannie van Niekerk (9); Acme Photo (10); Bippa (11); map by Mining Survey (12).

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The uranium and gold fields of South Africa spread out in the shape of a large horseshoe. (See article on page 6.) Since the first forty-eight tons of uranium oxide concentrate were produced in South Africa in 1954, the Union has become one of the world's most important sources for this atomic raw material. Its output of uranium oxide for 1958 amounted to nearly one-fifth of the world total output.



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